





IS IT RIGHT?

BY T. S. ANTHONY.

Getty, the little shoemaker of Leverington, sat behind his work, singing to himself a pleasant tune. For Getty had a cheerful mind, and a heart as full of music as the throat of a bird. A shadow fell across the room, and he looked up, meeting the face of a neighbor, who stood leaning over the half door of his shop.

"Good morning, Getty," said the neighbor.

"The same to you, Mr. Hey," returned the shoemaker, a smile breaking over his not very handsome face. "Won't you come in?"

"Just for a moment, I want to say a word or two. And Mr. Hey pushed open the half door and entered the shop.

"Sit down," said Getty, nodding toward a chair—the back having disappeared.

The neighbor sat down. His face had grown gloomy. He looked at Getty, and Getty looked steadily at him. Now the shoemaker had a pair of clear, steady eyes—bright, brave eyes—and no man in Leverington had ever been able to look him out of countenance. His eyes were the index of his character. There was nothing covert, nothing artful, nothing of policy about Getty. Meet him where you would, he was open as the day—upright, outright, downright, as was often said of him. So he looked steadily into his neighbor's face, waiting for his word.

"I was sorry to see you so strongly in opposition to Mr. Gaskill last evening," said Mr. Hey.

"Which was right? Mr. Gaskill or I?" promptly asked the shoemaker.

"That isn't the question I have come to discuss, Getty. For your friend, and, seeing danger ahead, I am here to warn and counsel. Gaskill is a strong man in this town."

"And I'm only a cobbler!"

"Just so; and dependent on the good will of your customers."

"No, sir!" answered Getty, lifting his arm with a quick, emphatic motion, and dropping his heavy brows. "I'm dependent on no man's good will. While a just God rules in the affairs of this world, I am not afraid to be right, to speak right, or to do right. I opposed Mr. Gaskill last evening; and not another man present had a word to say against him."

"There were not many on his side, but none were found to stand up for principle with the poor shoemaker. Let the favor of this rich and influential man should be lost."

"You put the case very broadly," said Mr. Hey. "I can state it differently."

"Very well, I am always ready to hear. Show me the truth and I'll accept it."

"Our society is not rich."

"Granted."

"Half its expense is borne by Mr. Gaskill."

"I know."

"We cannot, therefore, afford to lose his good-will. If he is inclined to have things his way, it is better to indulge him, even if it is not the best way. There is more to be lost than gained by opposition."

"Do you believe in God?"

The little shoemaker's voice rounded out into a full tone of questioning surprise. "The neighbor did not answer."

"Is this God's church, or man's church? Are we working for the salvation of souls, or for glory and honor to men?"

"The neighbor kept silence. He was no match for Getty when the little man roused himself."

"It is God's church. He will take care of it if we will let him. But if we set men above truth and right because they happen to have money and influence, he will depart from us."

"It is of no use to talk with you," said the neighbor, rather coldly. "You take the bit in your mouth and go your own way headlong."

"And God being my helper, I'll always get the bit into the mouth when you try to turn me into the wrong way. Is it right?"

That is the question for me, and for you, and every other Christian man to ask. Mr. Hey. All the rest is with God; and so far in life I have never seen cause to let my faith fail. When I am right, I feel safe. I am tranquil and peaceful. All the powers of hell cannot prevail against me."

Mr. Hey rose from his chair.

"Don't be in a hurry," said the shoemaker. "Don't go yet."

"Yes, I must go. One might as well talk to the wind as to you. I leave the danger in your path and come as a friend to warn you; but you set my counsel at naught. If I have bidden you in this thing my skirts are clear."

The little shoemaker laid down his work and stood up, leaning over his cutting board.

"Mr. Gaskill is angry," he said.

"Of course he is. Such men do not bear opposition well."

"I am angry like all fire in a man's own house. It may blaze over and scorch his neighbor's house; but it burns most where it begins. If Mr. Gaskill tries to hurt me he will get hurt the worst."

"I am not sure that retaliation is a Christian spirit, friend Getty."

"I didn't speak of retaliation. I stand simply on the right; and if Mr. Gaskill thrusts at me because I am right, he will wound himself. That is all."

"Good morning," said the neighbor, and went out.

The shoemaker resumed his work, turning the matter over in his thoughts. He was a man of remarkable natural shrewdness, very independent, quick to penetrate character, and not given to policy or manipulation. He made enemies as such persons always do; for when weak and vain men, in pursuit of selfish ends, set themselves against him, he was not only able to stand his ground, but defeat them; for, retreating himself in the right, he fought with the weapons of truth, and so exposed the selfishness that would bend everything to its own purpose.

Not long after Mr. Hey's departure, another shadow fell across Getty's little shop, and a fellow church member came in, looking very grave.

"I owe you a small bill," said the man.

"Only a trifle," answered Getty, as he laid down his work and took from a drawer or a small account book. "Three dollars and forty-one cents."

"Very well I wish to pay it." And the money was counted out.

"Shall I give you my receipt?" asked Getty.

"No; just mark it off your book. Good-morning." And the visitor hurried away. Not even the semblance of a smile had flitted across his sober countenance.

"That means something," said Getty as he went back to his work.

"Father says you needn't make them boots he ordered yesterday," cried a shrill voice at the door, and a child's face looked in.

"All right," answered the shoemaker. "And that means something of the same kind," he added, as the child's face appeared. "But it won't do. Tom Getty isn't easily scared. There's to be another meeting to-night, and I shall certainly be on hand and have my say. One man shall

speak for truth and right, if all the rest are dumb."

"Look here, Getty," called a rough, familiar voice over the half door of the shoe-shop. "I want to say a word in your ear."

"A dozen if you please, neighbor Jones. Say on."

"You're made a stir in the camp, and are likely to have a hornet's nest about your ears."

"Indeed! What's the matter?"

"Oh! you know well enough. What on earth possessed you last night? Every one is vexed at your opposition to Mr. Gaskill. You know how much he is relied upon. In fact, the church can't stand without him."

"Then the church had better go down," said Getty. "Anything so weak in the knees isn't worth saving."

"You're a hard-headed, self-willed fellow," said neighbor Jones, rather sharply; "and presumptuous to the bargain. Why on earth can't you keep quiet, and let the congregation go with Mr. Gaskill, if they wish to?"

"Even if they go to ruin! That sort of thing may suit some people like you, friend Jones; but Tom Getty always asks, 'Is it right?' The little shoemaker spoke out strongly, with reproach in his voice. Neighbor Jones was offended at his free speech, and thrust himself off in a huff.

Getty felt a little sore. He went on with his work; but the singing birds in his throat were growing serious. The question at issue between him and Mr. Gaskill had particular reference to the Sabbath School, in which Getty was teacher. Mr. Gaskill, who was not at all familiar with his operations, had proposed an entirely new organization under a new superintendent; while Getty, from his more intimate acquaintance with the school and Gaskill's plans were carried out, half of its usefulness would be lost.

Before night more than a dozen of Getty's customers, members of the church, had sent for their bills; and from at least half a dozen other members he had received warning or advice.

"The people are getting tired of your opposition to everything that doesn't just suit your fancy," said one.

"You are too presumptuous," said another.

"I only wonder that Mr. Gaskill was so patient with you last night, letting him down to argue the case," remarked a third. To all such the shoemaker had only one response.

"Which was right?"

"You needn't mind that capricious little shoemaker," said one to Mr. Gaskill. "He's always putting in his ear when no body wants him to. The people are out of patience with him for his conduct last night. I know of two or three who would have sent and paid their bills; and who say that he shall have no more of their work. He'll be crowded out. You won't be annoyed by him much longer. He had a piece of my mind to-day."

"You've seen him?"

"Oh, yes! I called at his shop on purpose, and gave him a good setting down."

"What! he to say for himself?" inquired Mr. Gaskill.

"Oh! what he always says when cornered."

"What?"

"Am I right?" He throws upon you the burden of proving him wrong; and if you can't do that you might as well try to move the rocky mountains as to influence him. I never saw such a set mortal as he is."

"Humph!" Mr. Gaskill made no reply; but pressed his lips, drew down his brow, and looked as his visitor thought, quite angry and annoyed.

"He'll be at the meeting to-night, sure; but some of us have made up our minds to put him down squarely."

"That is," said Mr. Gaskill, "to show by fair argument that he is wrong. I don't see how else he is to be put down."

"We can vote him down," said the other.

Mr. Gaskill did not seem to be altogether satisfied with this plan, but said little. In the evening there was an unusually large meeting in the vestry-room. Getty, the shoemaker, was there, sitting alone in one of the pews. He was brooding for a conflict, and looked hard and resolute. No one came near him. "Mr. Gaskill shall see how little we regard this man."

So the people said in their hearts. It was an easy thing to choose between the poor shoemaker, who didn't give twenty dollars a year to the church, and a rich manufacturer who lavished his hundreds.

The meeting was opened and the school question came up. Two or three spoke in favor of the new plan of organization which Mr. Gaskill had proposed. Getty kept silent though it could be seen by the perpetual rising and falling of his brow, and the restless motion of his lips, that he was a deeply interested listener, and would have his say before the thing was over. Mr. Gaskill had not yet participated in any action of the meeting. He looked dull. At length one of the speakers, carried away by the mean spirit of subservience to a rich and influential man, made this thrust at Getty:

"We shall have capacious opposition from narrow souls, who cannot go beyond the limits of their little horizon; but let us not be disturbed thereby. Such things always attend the steps of progress and liberty."

The speaker sat down, and Getty was on the floor in an instant. Cries of "Question," "Question," ran around the room, those who had made up their minds to put the shoemaker down. They were satisfied that Gaskill's reform plan would be carried by a large majority, and therefore clamored for a vote.

"Let me say but three words," said Getty.

"No!" "No!" "Not half a word!" cried voices here and there.

"I appeal to the chair," said Getty.

"Sit down," "Question," "Question," Excitement and confusion reigned in the room.

The chairman was about putting the question, when Mr. Gaskill arose. All became silent. You could hear a pin drop. Every eye was turned upon the man whose word in church matters had become almost law with more than half of those present. No one cried, "Question" now.

"Mr. Chairman—" he began. But Getty did not allow him to proceed. Respectfully, but firmly, he said:

"I have the floor, Mr. Chairman."

"Insolent fellow!" exclaimed one, near the shoemaker, loud enough to be heard. But Getty paid no attention to him.

"And should be heard," said Mr. Gaskill, yielding the floor. He spoke the sentence hesitatingly.

"I have but three words to say, Mr. Chairman. There was a change in Getty's voice. The stern resolution with which he had declared, 'I have the floor, Mr. Chairman,' was gone. In a deep blush that followed, he said, with an appeal to his toes, that made every heart thrill.

"Is it right?" And then, moving out from the pew in which he had remained alone from the commencement of the meeting, he walked slowly down the aisle and left the vestry-room.

No response was made for over a minute. Although Mr. Gaskill arose, and in a subdued voice said:

"As men and Christians, we must not be deaf to that appeal. 'Is it right?' Honestly, my friends, I am not altogether

sure that the change we have proposed making will be right. God instructs us in many ways. He also rebukes us in many ways. He does not ask us by what messengers we will, hear from Him, but sends counsel and warning by whom He will. I think he has spoken to us to-night, and through the lips of one we may have been weak and sinful enough to despise. I believe that a motion to adjourn is always in order, and I now offer such a motion."

The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned; all present recognizing home more sober and thoughtful than when they assembled together.

It was still early, and Getty went back to his shop to finish a shoe he was mending for a customer. About nine o'clock a letter came in and said:

"Mr. Gaskill would like to see you for a little while this evening."

"Let Mr. Gaskill come and see me. I'm as good as he is, and he's as able to walk as I am." This was what Getty thought, but he did not speak. Instantly another thought came into his mind. "Is it right?" This settled his action.

"Very well," he replied. "Tell Mr. Gaskill that I will come round."

The rich man met the poor shoemaker, with a frank, kind manner.

"There was nothing done after your 'left Mr. Getty' he said. 'I moved for an immediate adjournment. You put the right question, and at the right time. It was worth more than a volume of arguments addressed to men who didn't wish to hear. I am obliged to you for coming round. I would have called at your shop, but I thought we could talk over matters with less danger of interruption here in my library. Have you half an hour to spare?"

"Yes sir; and more at your service, if any good will come of it."

"That is to be seen. And now, friend Getty, I will come to the point at once. Why can't you and I work in the Sabbath School to the same end? We both mean to help; and if we draw together, instead of against each other, how much more good may be done. Why do you oppose my plans so strongly?"

"Not from any opposition to you, Mr. Gaskill; I beg of you to believe me in this," answered Getty, with a frank earnestness that carried conviction; "but because I can't see your way to be right. I love children; my heart is in our school; I have not been absent one day in five years; I have studied the subject more deeply than I think that any man."

"Change, therefore, which looks to me as if it would prove hurtful. I must oppose. I cannot stop to ask from whom it comes. I cannot be moved by personal influence. Only one question presents itself: 'Will it do good or harm?'"

"And you think my plan will do harm?"

"I would never have put a straw in your way. Too long have I desired the hearty co-operation of an active, influential man in our school, to set myself against one like you. Don't think that I want to lead or direct—that I fear to be overshadowed. When such feelings come into my heart, I call them evil, and try to thrust them out. Perhaps I may not have understood the new plan in its bearings. If you will set it forth to me again, I may see it differently."

"No, not to night, friend Getty," replied Mr. Gaskill. "Let my plan stand aside for the present. You are an honest, earnest, independent man, and mean all for good. I see that. If we can work smoothly together we may do a great deal of good. If we are in opposition, harm will come. I like your watch-word, I mean to adopt it as my own. 'Is it right?'"

"Mr. Gaskill," said the little shoemaker, a tenderness in his voice, born of deep feeling, mingled with surprise, rising and offering his hand, discolored hand, which was taken with a strong grip—"Mr. Gaskill, you have lifted a mountain from my breast. I went away from that meeting to night hurt and discouraged. Have never seen so unchristian a spirit manifested in any church meeting before. Because I loved our school, and could not stand by and see what I thought harm approaching without uttering a sound of warning, I was thrust at, insulted, contemned, and silenced."

"It was as well, perhaps," answered Mr. Gaskill. "Opportunity is the test of quality. There was a general unmasking to-night. I understand you all a great deal better than I did before; and myself into the bargain."

"I am a very happy man!" exclaimed Getty, unable to repress the upward rush of feeling. "It seems as if I had gone out suddenly from a dungeon into daylight. We poor and insignificant ones have a hard time of it to do our work and keep a clear conscience in this time-serving world, where so few ask the question of all questions: 'Is it right?'"

There was some rattling among the dry bones on the Sunday following, when, after church, Mr. Gaskill and the little shoemaker were seen walking away in earnest conversation. "What could it be?" The member who had countered him the order for a pair of boots, that he might give favor with the rich and influential man, had a uneasy feeling and a sense of duty.

Mr. Hey looked on in a puzzled state of mind. Two or three who had been over prompt to settle their bills, did not feel quite so well satisfied with themselves; and Mr. Jones, who had been snarling for days in consequence of Getty's declaration that he was a time server, felt as if in a wet blanket, his own heart contradicting him under the accusation. A good many went home more thoughtful through this incident than from the sermon.

Getty had his throat full of singing birds as he sat hammering and stitching in his little shop, through all the next week. He had triumphed signally, and he would have been perfect if some pride had not mingled with his satisfaction. But his chiefest pleasure had a deeper foundation than pride.

"I congratulate you," said one, who, seeing that the little shoemaker was in favor with the richest and most influential member of the church, came over in a mean spirit to his side.

"On what account?" asked Getty, his smooth face gathering some wrinkles.

"Oh! Mr. Gaskill is quite taken with you. I heard him say—"

"Skip!" spring out the sharp voice of Getty. The wrinkles on his forehead had tangled themselves into a frown. "Don't come repending to me anything from Mr. Gaskill. If he hadn't seen that right was on my side, he wouldn't be with me, and that is more than can be said of you, and a dozen or two more that I could name."

The neighbor got angry at this, and, flinging some bitter words in Getty's face, went off.

"What matter, if I am right?" said the shoemaker, cheerfully, as the wrinkles smoothed themselves from his brow.

"With my foot on this safe foundation, who shall make me afraid? Not a poor, mean spirited man-pleaser like him!"

And his voice took up again his singing notes. There was not a happier man in all the town than Tom Getty, the shoemaker. Why? Because he was right; and when a man feels sure that he is right—right on principle, we mean—he possesses his soul in peace.

Tax President and Mr. Hamlin. Speculating upon the Cabinet changes, "Peggy," in a letter to the Boston Journal, says:

Well, let us suppose that neither the State or the Treasury portfolios have been assigned to New England, and that Secretary Welles has resigned. Who in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont, would be the man to be chosen? Surely there can be but one response—Hannibal Hamlin. It was no secret here, in July, last, that Mr. Chase desired to have Mr. Hooper as his successor in the Treasury Department, but that Mr. Lincoln selected Mr. Fessenden, in order to secure the election of Mr. Hamlin to the Senate. The result was exactly opposite, and it is believed that the declared kind feeling of Mr. Lincoln towards Mr. Hamlin will prompt him to offer the retiring Vice President the naval portfolio—if New England has not been otherwise provided for.

CITY NOTICES.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block. oct10dawtf9.

For Business Education—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlywtf9.

To Merchants and Others Who Travel on Railroads—Do not leave home without an accident policy. The cost is but trifling, while railway accidents are alarmingly on the increase.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville and vicinity. feb24d1wawtf9.

On all sides we hear the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dawtf403.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and Debility, Dr. Strickland's Tonic.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at 51 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale Agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawly.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. Dug King, at the Post Office, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity. feb24dawly.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.—The trade and business of the winters of 1891 and 1892 has been unusually small. To what is this attributable? The weather has never been more propitious for doing business; the facilities of the country have never been better. No doubt the order for a draft for 300,000 men to fill the army, has had an effect to lessen the trade. But is not the real cause attributable to the partial failure of the harvest of 1891? In consequence of the drought and other causes, the harvest of 1891 was a partial failure. How can we guard against a failure of crops in the future? We very often do things, and afterwards see that if we had done differently the result would have been better.

Many a man a farmer while at harvest last year, was convinced that if he had drilled in his grain instead of sowing broadcast, he would have had a more bountiful crop. At the same time he resolved that he never would sow broadcast again. His neighbors all agreed that that was a good resolution. Seed time is now coming, and it is necessary to execute the resolution in order to have any benefit from it. The Badger State drill is now improved as to be the best adapted to the wants of the farmer, of any drill in the market. It is a good drill, it is a good broadcast sower and cultivator, it is a good corn and bean planter, it will sow grass seed and flax seed, it is well made and made in the midst of the country where it is wanted. The Badger State is the lightest draft and the easiest worked of any drill in the market. It is sold on favorable terms, and as low or lower than any good drill. Call and see it at the factory in Janesville. R. J. RICHARDSON. dawlywtf9.

REMOVAL! WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, removed to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors west of the Post office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians and Musical Organs.

See all the latest popular publications of SINGER MUSIC.

Including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of Musical Merchandise and Instruction Books.

GOTTSCALK ON KNABE. (Translated from the French.) After having played on the Piano of Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their quality, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they now enjoy. The Piano of this manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly remarkable for their quality. The tone is powerful without being harsh, and the action is smooth, clear and harmoniously mellow, (crystalline) and I do not hesitate to express in regard to these instruments my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal in every respect to the best manufactured in Europe or in this country by the most celebrated makers.

W. M. GOTTSCALK, Agent, 22d St. W. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

NEW ARTIST IN JANESVILLE. J. F. Miccior, formerly from the East, wishes to inform the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country, that having secured the "Photographic Studio" formerly occupied by W. E. Stone, he is prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to the art. Frames and cards can also be had at his studio. Special attention given to children. Prices reasonable and satisfactory. He is at his residence and will be glad to wait on customers. Rooms in Block, West side of Main St. North of Milwaukee St. J. F. MICCIOR. feb24dawlywtf9.

POPULAR BOOKS. A supply of ENOCH ARDEN. NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL YEARS. COTTA FAMILY, &c.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. Received daily by express from Baltimore, Md. Sold at 10c per dozen. Wholesale, 8c. feb24dawlywtf9.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, his assistants, the General Subscriptions Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 1st, 1891, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-30 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from New, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about two per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$100 note.	\$100
Two cents " " " " " " " "	\$200
Ten " " " " " " " "	\$500
Twenty " " " " " " " "	\$1000
Eighty " " " " " " " "	\$5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$500,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout











The News.

The steamer *Arago* just arrived at New York from Charleston brings the report of the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, and the capture of Augusta, Ga., by our forces. Columbia was said to have been destroyed by order of Gen. Sherman in retaliation for the firing on our troops from houses, practiced by the rebels after the town had surrendered. The traitors met the just reward of their treachery.

General Gilmore's official report in reference to the occupation of Charleston gives the number of guns captured at that place as 450 besides a large number of locomotives, cars and other valuables.

It appears from the Richmond papers that the rebel Congressmen are one by one leaving and have left their posts until there is no longer a quorum left. That argues well for the stability of their institution away down in Dixie.

Gold closed at 174.

Preparations for the Inauguration.

The preparations making in Washington for the inauguration involve an amount of elaboration in details that would have quite astounded our republican ancestors. The following regalia is prescribed for the occasion: The marshal-in-chief will be designated by an orange-colored scarf with white rosettes, and blue saddle-cloth with gilt trimmings. His aids, thirteen in number, will wear cherry-colored scarfs with white rosettes; their saddle-cloths will be white, trimmed with blue. The marshal-in-chief and his aids will wear yellow gauntlets, and use blue batons two feet in length, with gilt ends two inches deep.

The marshals will be designated by blue scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and pink-colored batons with white ends two inches deep.

The marshals representing States and Territories will be designated by white scarfs with blue rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The marshal-in-chief, the aids, and the marshals will wear common black hats, black frock coats, and black pantaloons.

Prospective Trouble in Utah.

The Colorado News states that, recently, General Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by General Conner's turning his guns on Brigham's army, and throwing shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him if he wanted the provost guard removed he must remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the News thinks it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the Federal authorities into conflict with those of the semi-eclesiastical Government of the Territory—a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. General Conner apprehends this, and is making preparations accordingly.

An Hour of Prayer.

The clergymen of New York, have issued an address to their ministerial brethren and the church throughout the country to hold an hour of prayer from twelve to one o'clock, on Saturday next—the time the President is to be inaugurated. The concluding paragraph of the address is as follows:

"Let us manifest this great crisis of our history with united prayers for peace, for justice and for liberty. When the President shall, upon the steps of the new Capitol, take the solemn oath by which the Constitution recognizes the existence of the supreme domain of God, let the nation be bowed in prayer for a blessing upon our newly elected Chief Magistrate, and on all who are in authority. Let us implore that our past offenses may be forgiven; that our national hatreds may be preserved; that the rightful supremacy of the laws may be restored throughout all our borders; that our eyes may behold the glad return of harmony to our distracted country; and that our people may enjoy their former prosperity, on a basis of wisdom and righteousness that shall never be moved.

And still, as this great occasion shall hereafter recur, let us hope that it will be to the latest generations an hour of prayer.

The Nashville Times of the 27th contains the proclamation of Governor Johnson announcing that enough is ascertained to place the result of the vote on the Free State Constitution beyond all doubt, and to justify the official announcement that the amendments are adopted by the people. The amendments now constitute part of the permanent Constitution and supreme law of the State.

At the recent election in Tennessee on the adoption of the new Free State Constitution, Memphis polled 873 votes, of which only six were against the Constitution. In Nashville there were only a few votes in opposition.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Sauthbury replied to Mr. Nye, of Nevada, during which he said he remembered Mr. Nye as a Democrat when he was a child. Mr. Nye—"When I was a child I spoke as a child."

Carver's picture of the scene in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet when the emancipation proclamation was under discussion, has been placed over the northern door of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

Next.—The season of Lent, typical of the forty days' fasting in the wilderness, commenced yesterday, Ash Wednesday. During Lent most Catholic and Episcopal churches have daily services.

Legislative Correspondence.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

MADISON, March 1st, 1865.

**Editors Gazette:**—The most exciting business in the legislature to-day, has been the rejection of the land grant in the Senate by a majority of two votes. The Assembly resolution accepting the grant, came up on its passage, when Senator Wilson made a few remarks to the effect that the public lands should be preserved for actual settlers, as when so occupied, they naturally produced railroads and other improvements. Nothing more was said, and the following vote was then taken:

Ayes—Budding, Case, Harris, Ketchum, Lincoln, Littlejohn, Reed, Van Wyck, Westcott, Wheeler, M. K. Young—11.  
No—Bentley, Blair, Bowman, W. H. Chandler, J. A. Chandler, Ellis, Lawrence, Morgan, Pope, Smith, Webb, Wilson, A. H. Young—14.

It will be seen that eight Senators were absent. On the return of some of them, or perhaps, before, there will be a motion made to reconsider; which, from all indications here, will prevail. Various reasons are designed for this unexpected frolic of the Senate, for although all the Senators voted with very serious faces; it is generally understood that but two or three are opposed to the great system.

The Senate bill restoring capital punishment, was indefinitely postponed by 11 yeas to 8 noes.

There were no bills of special interest in either House to-day, and in the Assembly the discussions on the DeLoit College bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The lecture of Senator Van Wyck, last night, was largely attended, and it afforded a rich, intellectual treat. After this entertainment, the dancing members attended the Junior Bachlors' Ball, where they enjoyed a pleasant and elegant time.

The Fifty-Third Regiment is organized by the following appointments:

Colonel—Lt. Col. O. C. Johnson, of the 15th.

Lt. Col. L.—Capt. Robert Pugh, of the 22d.

Major—Capt. Tilton C. Barden.

Adjutant—T. D. Keith, of Shawanaw.

Quartermaster—W. P. Forsyth, of Golden Lake.

Amongst the delegations in attendance here, with an eye to the land grant, is one interested in the Central Wisconsin Railroad.

These composing it say that their several counties have subscribed liberally towards getting a railroad, but have not yet got it, and never expect to until the graded track is indirectly helped to completion by the convenient location and disposition of the land grant.

Several agents of Insurance Companies have arrived here in hot haste, through the introduction of a bill providing for Insurance Companies, in addition to their regular tax, leaving a security with the State Treasurer, \$25,000 worth of State bonds, receiving on them the regular rate of interest. This action is for the purpose of keeping the State bonds as nearly as possible as 10 per cent. on their issues, their circulation will undoubtedly be diminished, thus throwing bonds on the market. I suppose the "Petroleum oil" fellows will also get a kick, but that the "coconut oil chaps" may not, is the wish of your

YANKEE THISTLE.

COMMERCIAL.

REOPENED BY THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY JOHN A. SMITH, PRINTER AND TYPESETTER.

JANESVILLE, March 2, 1865.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Good to choice milling spring \$1.35 @ 1.50; shipping grade \$1.10 @ 1.30.

RYE—Good to choice \$1.00 @ 1.10; shipping grade \$1.00 @ 1.10.

BARLEY—Good to choice \$1.00 @ 1.10; shipping grade \$1.00 @ 1.10.

CORN—Good to choice \$1.00 @ 1.10; shipping grade \$1.00 @ 1.10.

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CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

Chicago & Milwaukee.

Chicago & St. Paul.

Chicago & Detroit.

Chicago & New York.

Chicago & Boston.

Chicago & Philadelphia.

Chicago & Washington.

Chicago & Baltimore.

Chicago & New Orleans.

Chicago & San Francisco.

Chicago & Honolulu.

Chicago & London.

Chicago & Paris.

Chicago & Rome.

Chicago & Constantinople.

Chicago & Calcutta.

Chicago & Bombay.

Chicago & Madras.

Chicago & Singapore.

Chicago & Hong Kong.

Chicago & Shanghai.

Chicago & Yokohama.

Chicago & Kobe.

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Chicago & Singapore.

Chicago & Hong Kong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE GREAT CONTEST!

FROM THE CAROLINAS!

Sherman's Movements!

Brilliant Success of his Army!

THE CAPTURE OF AUGUSTA!

Sherman's Vengeance!

COLUMBIA IN ASHES!

The City Fired by His Orders!

TREACHERY OF THE REBELS!

Our Troops Fired on from Houses!

Official from Gen. Gilmore!

OUR TROPHIES AT CHARLESTON!

450 Guns Taken from the Rebels!

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

Rebel Press on the Situation!

Gens. Crook & Kelly in Richmond!

Panic Among Rebel Congressmen!

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GA.

Davis' Policy Strongly Denounced!

Movements of Grant's Army!

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF MAILED!

Millions of Dollars Reported Stolen!

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

New York, March 1.—The steamer *Arago* reported that off Charleston harbor 20th, they were informed that Columbia, South Carolina, had been burned and that Augusta had been captured by our forces.

New York, March 2.—The *World* has the following additional particulars concerning the reported burning of Columbia. When the *Arago* appeared off Charleston a dispatch boat met her with important news which if true illustrates unparalleled rebel treachery. The officer who brought the intelligence stated that soon after a corps of Sherman's troops had captured Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, the rebel citizens there endeavored in every possible manner to harass our troops. The corps which entered the city after its capture, at once left to join in Sherman's further advance and was succeeded by another of Gen. Sherman's. While the latter corps was quietly marching through the principal streets to their temporary barracks a number of citizens of the place opened a fire upon them from the windows and roofs of the houses they occupied. Insurrection was beginning to spread when our troops retired a short distance and subsequently fired the city, which is now in ashes. No further particulars were received.

The same messenger from Charleston also announced that news had just been received that Gen. Sherman had marched in force on Lee and that the enemy at once evacuated the city. It was also stated that a large amount of rebel property had been captured and that Sherman after leaving sufficient force to garrison the city, proceeded on his way northward. The announcement was also made that Sherman was proceeding to the cities of Florence and Charlotte in force and that he had captured a large amount of supplies on the route of his march.

The *Herald's* correspondent says Columbia was burned by order of Sherman, as soon as it was in our possession.

Hundreds of deserters are coming in. They report Hardee's forces had been intercepted by Sherman's troops. Sherman's supply vessels have been ordered from Hilton Head to some other point.

New York, March 1.—The steamer *Arago* with the Savannah *Herald* of the 25th, has arrived. No military news.

The steamer *South Carolina* is busy receiving cotton from a wrecked blockade runner, near Fort











**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
By Stephen Stranahan Company, against Stephen C. Spaulding.  
The following judgment was one of the Circuit Court for Rock County, on the judgment rendered said court in the above-entitled cause, I have levied upon eight acres of acreage, and sell at public auction on the first day of March next, at the Court House in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, on DAY  
**13th OF MARCH, A. D. 1865,**  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much of the right, title and claim therein stated and demanded by Stephen C. Spaulding held on the 13th day of December as has been acquired in trust certificate place, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the town of Spring Lake, in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and known and designated as a parcel of lot number five, in T. 1 N. E. 10 sec. 4, R. 7 E., in the range of Townships 1 North, Range 7 East, and Meridian 1 West, beginning at a point on the west side of Main street in the city of Janesville aforesaid, where the lines of said Main street would be intersected by the drawn section-line;—to wit: southwesterly thence and lat. 89° 54' quadrant east to the section line

northward along the line of Main street. The first  
 six is clear, hence waters on a line parallel with the  
 northward, hence and lot here to Rock river, thence  
 south by lot and right as less to the last described line  
 the feet and six inches and thence westerly through  
 the corner of said lot five to the corner of said building  
 Dated Jan 25th, 1896. THOMAS EARLE.  
 B. B. ALLEN, CLK. Sheriff of Rock Co.  
 Att'y and Assignee of judgment. Jan 25th 1896

[illegible]

William Graydon, James Gray, George H. Seale,  
William A. Scott, Theodore W. Davis, Henry  
Pemberton, G. Williams, Orville Whitteyer, John L.  
Stewart, Sanford A. Hildon, ex-governor of said Henry  
Shriver, and Jerome H. Kelbaum, the State of W.  
to the above named Defendants, and to each of  
every of them:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith  
served on you, and which was also filed in the office

city of Jamaica, in said county, on the 20th day of January, 1905, and to give a copy of your answer and complaint to the subject of this action, at the office of Messrs. Whitton, the said city of Jamaica, within twenty days after the date of this summons, so that the said city of Jamaica may be able to file its answer and complaint with the said complaint within the time allowed for the relief demanded in the complaint.

(Rev. Stamp, 40 cts.) ALFRED & NORTON,  
Solicitors for Plaintiff.  
Pitts Ave.

[illegible]

The 21st day of March 1864, by said Court in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, we will set public sale as to the highest bidder, under the 14th section of act No. D 1506, at New Orleans, Louisiana, at that date and place, to sell to the highest bidder all the land and tenements therein situate in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, to wit: A certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the city of New Orleans and in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, more known and distinguished, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of

With street, thence westerly along the northerly  
of said lot to Rock River, thence southerly along  
margin of said river twenty-seven and one-half  
(27½) feet, thence westerly parallel with the first mention-  
ed lot to said Main street, and thence northerly al-  
ong the line of said Main street to the intersection  
of lot 27½ to the place of beginning, and such  
other facts of the record described premises as may  
be sufficient to satify said judgment and costs of  
said Feb. 27, 1905.

THOMAS EABLE,  
Attorney at Law, Sheriff of Rock Co., W.

**COUNTY COURT, of Rock County.**  
—In the matter of the estate of Julia B. Woodward.  
—On reading and filing the petition of William A. Woodward, executor of said deceased late of the County of Janesville in said County, and intestate on 23d day of December, 1884, leaving property in said County, and praying that Edmund J. Woodward be appointed administrator of the estate of said

IR  
the Court, at the close of the judge thereof, in  
copy of the said insolvent's return, on the 23rd day of M  
neal, at 11 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered  
that, no later than said return and hearing be given  
by the said court, of the said order, on the 23rd day  
of the said month of March, prior to said hearing, be  
made by the said Court, a duly sworn and pro  
and published in the said City. Dated March 18,  
1908. P. F. HARRIS  
County Judge

**SHERIFF'S OFFICE.**  
Jaucaville, Feb'y 25th, 1880.  
To the Clerks of the several towns, and the Aldermen of the several wards in the city of Jaucaville.  
Be it remembered that the County of Beck.  
You are hereby notified that an election will be held on the first of the next month, to wit: on the 1st day of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace for the term of two years, to wit: from the 1st day of Dec'r 1880, to the 1st day of Dec'r 1881, in the County of Beck.

planted on the 31 day of May, 1885. And for the first time a part of the first Judicial Circuit, to be held at the place David Noyce, whose term will expire on the 31 day of December, 1885.

MARLBOROUGH 67 THOMAS EARL  
Sheriff of Rock County,

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
Rock County Court, Rock County—In the matter of the estate of David Noyce, deceased.

to John T. McCall of Oxford, Miss., 1884, and the  
limited to results to place in their claims or  
such having been limited to the sixth day of August,  
1885, notice be given that his Judge of the  
Court, in his office in the city of Jacksonville,  
Florida, on the fifth day of August next, from 10  
A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., will receive, and give a  
just and adequate demand of all persons against  
deceased. Dated February 6th, 1886.

AMOS P. PRICHARD

**KENDALL'S**  
**AMBOLINE**  
FOR THE

ver.  
Safe.  
IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PROCESS.  
**TRY IT**  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

**MADE IN NEW YORK**

**SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY**

**BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAAK**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

**15 Lake St., - CHICAGO**

**Jan'y 1, 1899**

OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK

Cash Capital Paid in, . . . . \$500,000  
 Surplus January 1st, 1864, . . . . 100,000  
 All good fire risks taken at fair rates. Losses

**OLD WINES AND LIQUORS**  
McMichael purposed, warranted pure, and  
colled upon in case of sickness, where a pure